

**JUNIOR
PROM
May 8**



**LECTURE
April 17**

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Loyola College

DR. DENGEL TREATS MEDICAL MISSIONS

Discusses Foundation, Object and Work of Catholic Medical Missionary Society

On Monday evening March the thirtieth Dr. Anna Dengel, prominent woman physician and founder of the "Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries" delivered an illustrated lecture on "Catholic Missionaries in India" before a very gratifying audience. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was sponsored by the Students Sodality, Dr. Dengel appeared garbed in native Mohammedan dress.

Not only was the lecture of immense value due to its bearing on Catholic Medical conditions in India but its importance was doubled due to the graphic power the lecturer possessed in depicting native traditions.

Dr. Dengel was born in Hall, near Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol. She had just finished her early schooling at the time when Dr. Agnes McLaren, a pioneer in the Catholic Medical Mission Field, made her voyage to India. Anna Dengel became very much interested in her work and decided to follow in her footsteps. In preparation for her future task she devoted the next nine years

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Fr. Summers Will Give Next Lecture

On the evening of Friday, April 17, the Rev. Walter G. Summers, S.J., will deliver a lecture in the Loyola College Auditorium on the subject of Psychiatry and Moral Responsibility.

The subject is both interesting and timely. The modern passion for psychiatry, although productive of valuable results, has in the hands of irresponsible practitioners and sensation-mongers, been responsible for a lamentable attitude on the subject of free will, as a casual survey of the proceedings in recent murder trials will readily show. In an ever-increasing number of trials for this heinous crime the question resolves itself not so much as one of fact but to one of the moral responsibility of the confessed slayer. The jurors are called upon to listen to interminable evidence on the sanity or insanity of the

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INTRODUCING THE PROM ORCHESTRA "TAL" HENRY--HIS NORTH CAROLINIANS



BOSTON COLLEGE DEBATERS VAN- QUISH LOYOLA IN HEATED CONTEST

Messrs. Quinn, Connelly and Wright Ably Defend the Negative Side. Debate Well Attended. McDonogh Sends Delegation

On Thursday evening, April the ninth, at Evergreen, the Fulton Debating Society of Boston College defeated the Robert Bellarmine Debating Society of Loyola. Loyola upheld the affirmative of the question, "Resolved: That the application of the elastic clause of the Constitution has resulted in an over-centralization of authority in the Federal Government"; while Boston College defended the negative.

The Chairman, Mr. John D. Kohlhepp, '31, extended a welcome to the visitors. He remarked that this was the first meeting between the debating societies of Boston College and Loyola College, and expressed the hope that the newly formed relationship may continue for many years.

Mr. Francis X. McCormack, the first speaker of the affirmative, gave the terms of the question; the elastic clause and its uses and the meaning of over-centralization. "The governmental powers of this country are like a set of scales perfectly balanced. On one arm are the powers given by the state to the Federal government. These are expressed in the Constitution. On the other arm are the powers not explicitly or implicitly given by the state to the Federal government, but reserved by the state for herself. These powers are known as states rights. The

lowering of the scale is over-centralization."

Mr. Peter C. Quinn, the first speaker for Boston College, outlined their defense of the question. "The fathers, the formers of the Constitution, desired an equilibrium of power between the Federal and State government. Without a liberal interpretation of the elastic clause, this equilibrium would be destroyed by too much power in the State government." On these grounds the negative based their arguments.

Mr. Harry E. Green began his constructive speech by pointing out that, "We are not debating whether we have been over-centralizing wisely, justly, or advantageously, but that this has been over-centralization. If we can prove one case of over-centralization then we can have proved our point, regardless of whether or not it was advantageous." The rest of his speech was devoted to proving his case. He used the incident of Federal authorities tapping the wire outside the home of a resident of the State of Washington in order to obtain evidence to use against that person on a charge of violating the 18th Amendment. This is one incident, he pointed out, of over-centralization in the Federal government.

The other speakers of Boston

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FR. BULL ANALYZES MODERN PESSIMISM

Ascribes Dark Outlook of Modern Culture to Isolation Caused by Reformation

On the evening of March 23, Fr. George Bull, S.J., delivered a lecture entitled, "A Jesuit Looks at Modern Pessimism." Although Fr. Bull had not before appeared at the College the praise accorded him for his excellent address left him assured that he would always be welcome.

"I am sure that some of you, perhaps many of you, are wondering why anyone should choose to talk about pessimism, or why he should call it modern, or, finally, why he should do it in his capacity as a Jesuit. Before I have finished the evening I shall have attempted a reply to these questions. Is there pessimism in modern life?" Fr. Bull said. "Certainly there is, though men do not know it as such. To those of us who do not belong to the modern culture there is something hectic, something pathetically ill-at-ease, some fierce disillusionment in the life of the modern man. This phenomenon is only the more curious because never in the history of the world has there been such a great abundance of things in which man is prone to place his happiness."

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Valuable Volumes Given To Library

Fr. Ooghe, College Librarian, announced that the library had up to the present received some two hundred and twenty-five volumes, among them a first edition, in response to the appeal recently sent out for books for the library. The response of Loyola's friends was immediate and generous.

Mrs. Thomas O'Neill, of 1731 Park Avenue, heads the list of contributors with one hundred and five volumes. Mr. Mark O. Shriver, always an active alumnus, contributed thirty-one valuable volumes of eighteen Proceedings of the Maryland Bar Association, and thirteen of Proceedings of the United States Bar Association. To Mr. Walter L. Clark, 1914 Baltimore Trust Building, and Mr. Harry M. Benzinger of 345 St. Paul Place, the library owes several volumes of Mr. Shriver's collection.

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The Greyhound

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FATHER ERIC WASSMANN, S. J.

In the "London Universe" for March 6 we read of the death of Father Eric Wassmann, S.J., the famous Jesuit scientist and zoologist on Friday, February 27, at Ignatius College, Valkenburg, Holland.

Father Wassmann, who was seventy-one at the time of his death, was born at Meran on May 29, 1859. He received his early education at the Jesuit College in Feldkisch. In 1875, at the age of 16, he entered the Society of Jesus.

Following his philosophical studies he majored in biology and zoology. To this end he chose Ants and Termites as the special object of his research and the result of his studies appearing in 1894 in *Kritisches Verzeichnis der myrmekophilen und termitophilen Arthropoden*, laid the foundation of a new brand of zoology. On the "Arthropoda" alone Father Wassmann wrote more than 288 treatises, of which, perhaps, the best known are those that deal with the psychology of ants and general animal psychology.

His book, "Modern Biology and the Theory of Evolution," published in 1899, was the first systematic and complete treatise on biology written from the Catholic point of view.

Besides being a scientist and writer, Fr. Wassmann was also an able speaker and lecturer. For instance, in 1910 his lectures in Berlin and his open disputations with the leading scientists of the day, in which he championed the Catholic point of view, attracted the attention of the scientific world. Following these lectures, Fr. Wassmann retired to Ignatius College in Valkenburg where he devoted his time to research and study. During these years his reputation as a scientist spread so much that more than twenty learned societies added his name to their list of members. He was a member and an Honorary Fellow of the Entomological Society of London and also a member of the Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze Nuovi Lincei.

Fr. Wassmann's death leaves a gap that will be hard to fill. Fr. Wassmann truly deserves a place in the World's Scientific Hall of Fame with other Jesuit scientists. The work they have started and accomplished will not be forgotten, but will be appreciated and honored through the passage of years.

His loss is not only felt in the Order to which he belonged, but it is keenly felt by the Catholic Church and the world in general.

THE SMALL COLLEGE

Within the past year our attention has been frequently attracted by such newspaper articles as the Carnegie Report on Athletics, inter-mural sports, spring training, the Hopkins plan, cheating at Yale, and so on ad infinitum as the Latinists say.

The most recent educational reform is that suggested by Mr. Stringfellow Barr of the University of Virginia. Mr. Barr may be quoted as saying that "the time has come when it is absolutely imperative that small, select colleges be established in the larger universities at which students of exceptional ability and seriousness may pursue their studies unhindered by outside activities or by other students of less mental capacity than they."

Mr. Barr tells us that the great majority of students enrolled in colleges today are uneducable. There are possibly four definite reasons why young men and women go to college today. The first of these reasons is: a large number of young men and women go to college because of the social life the college affords. The second point is athletics, though some authorities disagree that colleges with championship teams are ever materially aided in the question of enrollment

(Continued in Column 2)

Evergreen Reflections

KNUTE ROCKNE

On March 31 Knute Rockne, gentleman, scholar, and stellar coach, met his death in an airplane crash. This terse statement amply sums up the tribute of a nation. "Gentleman and scholar"—truly said. From the time of his entering college to his victorious campaigns on the gridiron, there is always distinguishable that love of fair play, of clean living and persistence of character that marks the gentleman.

His football prestige has, perhaps, somewhat obscured his ability in other lines. It was as a chemistry student and later as a professor that he first distinguished himself. And later, having emerged from the fog of obscurity to the bright niche of fame, he uncovered another dormant achievement. Few people can picture a gridiron coach as a man of eloquence and a clear deliverer of thoughts. But Knute Rockne, although not a speaker of the greatest magnitude, showed by his radio talks a clear insight into human life, an intense interest in the affairs of the world and a humorous appreciation of human misgivings.

It is as a football coach that he has won undying fame. With his "Fighting Irish" he achieved encomiums of praise for Notre Dame and himself. But the thing by which he is most remembered is the high standard he set for his boys. Victory was to be desired, of course, but above all he advocated and inculcated in his men the essence of true sportsmanship. Knute Rockne, it is said, has done more for the cause of football and clean playing than all the Carnegie reports could ever hope to accomplish.

That is the reason that his teams were so cheered by friend and foe alike.

The spectators knew that behind the fighting Irish stood this genial old master of strategy. It is a significant fact and a fitting tribute to Rockne that many teams are using Notre Dame football methods today.

There is still another light in which we may regard Rockne. He was a coach; but more than that, he was a "pal," and a real friendly adviser to his men. There can be only one explanation of the turnout of the entire student body to attend his requiem mass—devotion and loyalty to a fallen leader.

J. C. P.

A majority, I dare say, of moderns profess to be, or at least show sympathy with, out and out realists. It is rather difficult to reason out just why this is true, but the fact remains that it is. A question put to one of this cult invariably brings forth the reply that realism is the whole truth and nothing but the truth. As a doctrine that is not only permissible, but since so many favor it, it is quite THE thing. That is to say, it is favored under ordinary circumstances, but when expediency demands, it is very decisively cast off for future reference. It is a simple matter to illustrate this. Ask any vacationer—just returned from a trip—to describe his two weeks away from the trials and tribulations of civilization. While you listen in undisguised wonderment, he will tell you the size of the fish he caught; he will mention the marvelous swimming, etc., etc. But not a word will be said of how the roof of the cabin leaked during two days of steady rain, nor of how the bottom fell out of a canoe and he was forced to swim ashore fully clothed, nor of how the provisions ran out—due to miscalculation—necessitating an eight-mile hike to the village. And yet he is a realist. "Ah, but those things are irrelevant," he says. But why not save fruitless argument and call himself an idealist? Simply because idealists are considered behind the times.

To use another illustration, suppose one college man asks another—from a divergent institution—how everything is at school. He will get an ever-ready list of faults for an answer. So far so good. This seems to be unadulterated realism. But let a member of the so-called fair sex ask the same question of the same person and at once we get a picture of the typical college of the movies—full of play, full of free periods, full of delightful pastimes. Realistic? It is needless to laugh, the absurdity is evident at once to all who know.

Then there is the question of holidays, in which everyone is guilty of idealism, intentional or not. A few days before holidays, all give up work with the intention of making up and getting ahead in the free days. When classes are resumed it is found that they are farther behind than ever. Besides, holidays are always pictured beforehand as being full of sunshine, with more than a few opportunities for getting out the racquets and golf clubs. But, morally speaking, holidays bring with them rainy and dismal days. So, after all, what is realism in everyday life? It is an unsuccessful attempt at making an impression.

F. J. O.

(Continued from Column 1)

and endowment and as examples they cite Notre Dame, Centre College, etc. A third point that may be submitted is that a man with a college education receives more recognition in the business world than a man who has had to climb by the stairs of hard work and experience. The final reason is that by far the greatest number of young people go to college to prepare themselves for some definite career.

FROSH LATINISTS HEAR LECTURE

Mr. Rollins Hanlon Delivers Talk
on the Life of Poet
Martial

On Tuesday, March thirty-first, the Latin Classical Circle met in one of the final sessions of its opening year. The subject for discussion was "Martial's Caricatures on Roman Society," and the lecture was delivered by Mr. Rollins Hanlon.

To read the works of Martial, Mr. Hanlon observed, a scintillating collection of choice epigrams upon the luxurious life of pampered Rome, is to be transported bodily to the reign of Domitian. Martial's keen discernment, his wonderful powers of observation, and his quick perception of the ridiculous have contributed to his works a flavor that is refreshing, and a candor that is arresting. But in order to better understand his writings, we must look at the background against which he drew his sketches.

Mr. Hanlon went on to sketch in brief the life of his subject. Marcus Valerius Martialis was born at Bilbilis in Spain in 38-41 A. D. He was probably a Roman citizen, although he speaks of himself as born from Celts and Iberians. His parents died in his youth, leaving him a home of rude comforts and rough plenty. Though crude, his Spanish home could impart not only the vigorous vitality which was part of his wit, but also the education which made him so accomplished a writer. In 64 A. D., he moved to Rome, one year before the fall of Seneca and Lucan, who were probably his earliest patrons. His early life is shrouded in obscurity, and it was only the enthusiasm of a bookseller that kept his juvenile poems for posterity. His faculty ripened with experience, and with the knowledge of that social life that was both his theme and his inspiration. Instead of rising from his youth to the peak of excellence at middle life, he rose steadily until the date of his death.

Despite all Martial's seeming insincerity, his grossness, and his cynical outlook on life, there are qualities which enable us to read him today with the greatest enjoyment. Though tolerant of most vices, he had a hearty scorn of hypocrisy. He himself was singularly free from affectation or panderism of any kind. Living in an artificial age, he desired only to live as he pleased, without pomp or show. He shows himself genuinely grateful for kindness, and appreciative of true excellence, while there is no bitterness, envy or malice in his composition. But the tenderest element in Martial's nature was his affection for children and for his dependents.

The permanent interest of Mar-
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)



Well, it's spring-time and Easter-tide at the Chapel Door. Every good Christian should glory in this happy season of the year; the greening of the trees and lawns should make him feel glad and merry, while the great Feast of Easter with its eternal assurance of better things, should give substance to our happiness. Watch the Chapel Door notices. They will give us some worth-while thoughts to ponder on, during spring-fever lapses, that catch us listening to the birds or lolling in the warm sunshine.

What about your Visit each day? And speaking of Visits, we ought to learn to think and reflect when in the Chapel. Recall the Divine Presence. Such a thought will make our mind and hearts a real sanctuary. All great thoughts are ennobling; thoughtful prayer is best of all.

And speaking about ennobling thoughts, please notice now and then the names on the Memorial windows in the Chapel. They are names that should be done in gold. You will notice that some of those lives were short, while others went their full course, but all represent great and sterling traditions. The recent anniversary of one recalls the story. At Georgetown, just twenty years ago last

Friday, a Scholastic and two students, brothers, got into a canoe for a little ride on the Potomac. It was spring-time, and the river was attractive, though rough and choppy. The canoe upsets, sending all three into the river. They succeeded in recovering and hanging on to the upturned craft, but when the Scholastic saw that it would not support all three, he told the boys what to do, and made for the shore; and a promising young life was lost in the mid-way wave. That Scholastic was Francis A. Goldbach of the Class of 1900. That tragic moment was a great echo of the Master's words: "Greater love than this no man hath, than that a man lay down his life for his friends." Mr. Goldbach, S.J., was known for his fine qualities and especially for his nobility of character, and if we read his career aright, the circumstance of his death well became him.

Let's hope all had a happy vacation, and that the last quarter will find everybody at his best. Don't forget the weekly Mass on Friday mornings. That should seem easy after Lent . . . just one day a week. The Sacraments once a week should be our practice also; that would help us to live our part.

EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS

J. P. B.

An article that should interest the Junior Class of Loyola is a clipping that reads to the effect that all Freshmen are barred from attending the Junior Prom at the University of Santa Clara.

A recent canvass at Albright College revealed the superiority of co-eds to men in Class Average. According to the figures the co-eds had an average of 2.6 (equals B) and the men 3.10 (equals C).

For the sake of more pleasing comparisons we learn that co-eds at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., spend more money per smoker for cigarettes and tobacco than do men students.

A new note in publicity was struck when a dinner was given to the sports writers of the Pacific Coast by Santa Clara University, Cal. The purpose of the dinner was to better acquaint the newspapers and the public with the activities of the university baseball club.

From the Fordham Ram we learn a few of the preferences of Fordham Seniors. Their favorite author is Donn Byrne; favorite sport, football; favorite diversion, sleeping; favorite car, Buick; and favorite study, ethics.

Even Japan has its student trouble. Thirteen thousand students at Waseda University, Japan, went on strike in protest against the unfair distribution of tickets for the annual classic between Waseda and Kelo University.

BOSTON & LOYOLA CLASH IN DEBATE

Superior Skill at Parrying Arguments Wins Day for New England Speakers

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

College, Messrs. Connelly and Wright, proved that a liberal interpretation of the elastic clause had to be used by the Federal government, in order to protect its own authority for, as they pointed out, a collapse of the stock market in one state affects the whole nation. And that banking, construction of highways, etc., since they effect more than one state, belong to the Federal government under the Interstate Commerce Law.

Bringing the discussion to a close for the affirmative, Mr. W. Carr insisted that the cases brought forward by the opposition, although in each case the Federal government acted wisely, were instances of over-centralization in the Federal government. To the arguments of his colleagues he added fourteen major examples where the Federal government encroached upon the power of the State. He used the sending of obscene literature through the mails, literature intended to defraud, prohibition of prize fight films, lottery tickets, etc., as examples.

In the rebuttal the two teams clashed on all vital points. Boston College proved that all the cases used by the opposition came under the Interstate Commerce Law or the power of Congress to establish and maintain post-offices and post roads and hence there was no instance of over-centralization in these cases.

Loyola agreed in many instances that the Federal government acted wisely in her application of the elastic clause, but the wisdom or expediency of the act was beside the question: the fact is that every example helped to prove over-centralization of authority in the Federal government.

The judges for the debate were Dr. William O. Weyforth, Associate Professor of Political Economy of Johns Hopkins University; Mr. Willard M. Hillegeist, Registrar of the University of Maryland, and Mr. Dexter M. Keezer of the editorial staff of the Baltimore "Sun."

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tial's epigrams arises not so much from their verbal brilliancy, though in this they are unsurpassed, but from the amount of human life and character which they contain. He portrays with flawless style every character in the life of ancient Rome. Monarchs; soldiers; slaves, faithful and unfaithful; hangers-on at court; dinner-hunters; fortune-hunters; gay bloods, and sedate old maids—all find a place in the colorful pages of his epigrams.

CAMPUS CLIPPINGS

J. C. P.

For those who find the stretch from the Library to the Science buildings too long we advocate Austin service on the pavement.

Along with all the other celebrations let us suggest the appointment of a day to formally observe the closing down of heat for the winter. Some students, of course, will be found who have been informally observing this since winter started.

It seems that the battle cry of the Marne has been disclosed to the Faculty this quarter—"They shall not pass."

While on the subject of "passing" we wonder if it wouldn't be possible for the faculty to hold some sort of a "Self-Denial" day. Anything to curb the use of red-ink would be appreciated.

Did you ever see:

A Senior that didn't have his "Doubts"?

A Junior who didn't believe the earth was run by "Physics"?

A Sophomore who didn't know some "catch phrase" from Cicero?

A Freshman who can't exhibit a first edition bit of poetry?

The suggestion has been made that meals and lodging be supplied the Physical Chemistry men. It seems that when they have finished one experiment it is time for the next one (two days later).

The sight of a flag on the flag-pole proved to be a consternating sight to quite a few students. It seems that everyone thought the flag-pole was reserved as a mooring mast for dirigibles or a mainstay for aërials.

Some of our mathematicians have estimated that if "derbies" were at a premium Notre Dame would still have a corner on the market. Mr. Kemp may be used as authority.

If spring is here can the "finals" be far beyond?

**PATRONIZE
THE
JUNIOR PROM
MAY 8**

FR. BULL CITES HARDY, DREISER AND O'NEIL AS PESSIMISTIC MODERNS

Explains Meaning of Modern School by Definite Pointed Quotations.
The Shallow Reasoning of the Pessimists Is Exposed

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

Mr. W. Lippman says of modern man, "It occurs to him that it is a great deal of trouble to live, and that even in the best of lives the thrills are few and far between." This picture is not overdrawn—the ordinary common man of pleasure and business is here pictured. If the contrary be true, how could this book of Lippman's have swept the country?

But then we have other evidences of pessimism in modern life. George Santayana has declared that we are living in an "age of suicides"—"of suicides among the young." A whole school of playwrights has arisen and pessimism is their message. Thomas Hardy, T. Dreiser, Eugene O'Neill, James Joyce and others have made vocal the chaos in the modern man's soul.

Fr. Bull went on to say, "Is man interested in the Universe or is man interested in man?—whence he has come and whither he is to go." Let us take the individual case of a young man (Theodore Dreiser) who is vaguely dissatisfied, yet who is too young to know that inhibition is a necessary part of life. One of his colleagues characterizes life in words we may—only imagine here but which come to this—"Life is a stinking, treacherous game and nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand are rotters." He discovers (as he thinks) that all men are lying hypocrites, outwardly professing a fine morality, but privately violating it without hesitation. A sense of grievance feeding upon itself easily passes into bitterness. Man begins to say, "Life is to me too much a welter and play of inscrutable forces to permit any significant

comment. In short, I catch no meaning from all I have seen, and pass, quite as I came, confused and dismayed."

It is not too much to say that the movement to make man independent has been really a movement to isolate the human soul. And this is the acrid heart of pessimism. Pessimism, ultimately and finally, is loneliness—the loneliness of the human heart without orientation touching that one thing. The origin of that awful isolation within is not hard to trace. Life, formerly, was a totality which embraced not only time but also eternity. Whatever misfortune might come to pass man would always feel that he was within the perennial vision of the Infinite Eye.

Then came the Reformation! Then came the division that gave man the modern omniscient state. Man became a religionist on Sunday and an economic unit on Monday. In a word we see the gradual shifting of emphasis from the next world to this. And so in our age we find that we have achieved the apotheosis of isolation. The fallacy lies in the fact that man's present and not his future is what counts.

But the way out of this modern pessimism lies not in reconstruction but in surrender. The culture, the attitude towards life, which for 1600 years stood between man and despair is still in our midst.

And in its finality here is the contrast! Serenity, peace, assurance, unfathomable love. Here is individualism in a charted sea; here a captaincy of the soul, of which no modern may dream. Here is abundant life and no death.

J. C. P.

MANY DONATIONS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

Miss Anne W. Martin, of 702 Gladstone Avenue, and Miss Catherine Ley jointly contributed eighteen volumes, and Miss Margaret D. Murray of 2101 St. Paul Street, twenty-three. From Ex-Senator William Cabell Bruce's home come two valuable books, and the Catholic Book of the Month Club donated a total of fifteen volumes.

All the way from Louvain, Belgium, Edward A. Ryan, S.J., Instructor in History at Loyola from 1925 to 1928, sent a valuable first edition which he picked up on the continent. The book will be placed on exhibition in the library.

It is expected that other books will be received in the near future.

ETHICAL PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

defendant submitted by an imposing array of alienists for the defense and for the state.

This phase of court practice is but an index of a stream of modern thought which touches very closely and at almost every edge upon the supreme ethical problems of free will and moral responsibility.

The Reverend lecturer is Professor of Psychology at St. Joseph's College. The two subjects are, of course, closely interrelated and the lecturer's readings bring him into contact with the various phases of the subject. He is, therefore, capable of delivering a very informative lecture.

ALUMNI NOTES

J. C. P.

On his sixty-eighth birthday, March 17, Mr. William P. Lyons died. For many years he was the vice-president of the Hibernian Society of Baltimore. Besides this, his legal activities won for him a place as officer of the American Bar Association. He showed a great interest in religious activities and was secretary of the Young Catholic's Friend Society of Baltimore; was an officer of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference of Corpus Christi and the Holy Name Society of that parish. For 40 years he was a member of the Baltimore Bar and was Auditor and Master of the Circuit Court and Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore. He received his education at Loyola High School and College and at the University of Maryland. Fr. O'Malley and Fr. Weisel of the College faculty were present in the sanctuary during the Requiem Mass.

In the Baltimore Catholic Review of March 27 there is an interesting account of the work of two priests of the Baltimore Province of the Redemptorist Order in the province of Matto Grosso, Brazil. The Rev. Alphonse Hild, the uncle of Mr. J. Hild, '30, who joined the Vincentian Order at Germantown, Pa., is one of the priests. Fr. Hild, with the aid of a German missionary, staged a Holy Week celebration in Aquidauana. From Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday special religious services were held, confessions heard and communion given. The work done seemed so important that the "Gazeta do Sul" carried special articles on the Holy Week services. This year it is hoped that Fr. Hild will extend the celebration to other cities of Matto Grosso.

After an illness of six months, Mr. G. May, prominent clubman, banker and former municipal official, died March 20 at the Union Memorial Hospital. Mr. May received his education at Loyola College, the government schools in Paris and the Polytechnic at Stuttgart. After practicing law for about a year, he entered the investment field and was elected to the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Subsequently he became associated with Alexander Brown & Co. In 1884 Mr. May was elected to the First Branch of the City Council and also acted as president of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1888 he was elected sheriff and afterwards was appointed Fire Commissioner. From 1914 to 1919 he was president of the Maryland Club and also belonged to the Baltimore Club and the Wednesday Club.

EDELMAN DISCUSSES HISTORY? PRODUCTION AND USE OF CELLULOSE ACETATE

Chemists Hear Mr. Menning Outline History of Radioactive Substances and Their Properties and Transformation in Interesting Lecture

On Wednesday afternoon, March 25, the chemists assembled to listen to two very interesting papers on two very popular subjects. Mr. Edelman, a Sophomore and a student of wide experience in the field of chemistry, gave many important facts about Cellulose Acetate. Mr. Menning, of Junior Year, lectured on Radioactivity.

Mr. Edelman began by describing the history of cellulose acetate, saying that it was first prepared in 1865 by Schutzenberger, a German chemist. "But, like many other compounds discovered in that time, cellulose acetate underwent a period of dormancy before its possibilities were recognized." However, when its applications were visualized, its high cost of production was a serious setback. Finally, the industry began to thrive due to a method of production by Dr. Dreyfuss. With the advent of the World War, cellulose acetate was used extensively as a coating for airplane wings, and after the termination of the World War the industry began to thrive in earnest. There are over 40 tons of cellulose acetate produced every day throughout the world, England leading in the production.

Cellulose Acetate

Mr. Edelman next explained how cellulose acetate is prepared commercially today, by taking one part by weight of pure cellulose and two parts by weight of acetic acid in the form of its anhydride, and adding a small amount of sulphuric acid to hasten the reaction. Mr. Edelman then gave a detailed account of the purification processes attending the production of the compound.

Two-thirds of all the cellulose acetate produced today is used in the manufacture of rayon silk. "Cellulose acetate has many properties that are very advantageous. It is practically non-inflammable; it offers a great resistance to bacteria; it has a great tensile strength; it has a great affinity for dryness; it is sanitary; and it possesses a smoothness and lustre that approaches true silk more than any other type of rayon."

That cellulose acetate is practically non-inflammable is a most important property. Thus, in the film industry, as Mr. Edelman explained, it has reduced the fire hazard that was so imminent and often disastrous with the old films of cellulose nitrate. Another important fact was brought to light during the recent Cleveland Clinic tragedy, where fumes of burning cellulose nitrate films left in their

wake a host of deaths. Recent investigations showed the fumes not to be carbon monoxide as was at first thought, but nitrous oxide. "Had cellulose acetate films been used," said Mr. Edelman, "the catastrophe would have been averted." Cellulose acetate is also used for lacquers and cellophane.

Mr. Edelman concluded his lecture with a demonstration of the properties of various cellulose acetate and nitrate products.

Mr. Menning described how radioactivity began with the discoveries of the great French physicist, Becquerel. Becquerel discovered some properties of uranium that were to have an immense bearing upon not only chemistry, but physics, astronomy and geology as well. Becquerel's experiments were with minerals containing uranium, which, as he noticed, gave off rays that penetrated black paper, affected the photographic plate, produced fluorescence in zinc sulphide, discharged an electroscope and passed through plates of metal.

Soon after these discoveries, radium was discovered by Madame Curie. This element served as a basis of study and led to a more intimate knowledge of the behavior and activity of radioactive elements. Mr. Menning then described the properties of radium; how it was found to be continually emitting rays and how these rays not only opened up a vista of scientific facts, but also have their particular field of application in medicine, insofar as they kill micro-organisms and can be used in the treatment of early cancer.

The Alpha Particles

Mr. Menning next entered upon a discussion of the types and nature of the radiations or rays given off by the radioactive elements. "These rays are of three types," said Mr. Menning, "namely, the alpha, the beta and the gamma rays." Mr. Menning described the truly remarkable feat that has been performed in the counting of the alpha particles given off by radium. These alpha particles are photographed as they strike against a screen of zinc sulphide and produce a tiny blaze of light. "So, atoms and molecules are no longer considered imaginary, for, in fact, we are now able to count the charged atoms or monatomic molecules."

Mr. Menning next discussed how radioactive elements, beginning with uranium and thorium, the parent elements, go through a succession of changes resulting in new elements which in turn like

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DR. DENGEL DESCRIBES ADVERSE CONDITIONS IN INDIA MISSIONARY VINEYARD

Asserts That Rigid Seclusion and Prejudice Surrounding Moslem and Hindu Women Makes Women Missionaries Indispensable — Instant Successes Achieved in Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

of her life to the study of medicine. She received her doctor's degree from University College, Cork, Ireland. In her lecture Dr. Dengel spoke very praisingly of her predecessor.

Concerning Dr. McLaren, Studies, an Irish Quarterly Review, in its issue for December 1930, remarks: "Dr. Agnes McLaren, one of the first lady doctors of Scotland, set out upon the long journey to India. She was then seventy-two years of age; but she had made up her mind that she would not die without leaving behind her as a legacy for the future at least a tiny hospital for Indian women. . . . The Mill Hill Missionaries encouraged Dr. McLaren to found the Catholic Hospital, which she was planning to erect, in their diocese in the Punjab. Accordingly, on December 8, 1909, St. Catherine's Hospital for Indian women and children was opened in Rawal Pindi, and has done wonderful work against crippling difficulties during the twenty years of existence."

Rawal Pindi

It was here at Rawal Pindi that Dr. Dengel began her great work, from which her recently founded Medical Missionaries were the outcome. That same issue of Studies commenting on this fact says: "Dr. Dengel, however, soon began to discover within herself ideals and enthusiasms to which the little hospital in Rawal Pindi could never afford full scope, so in 1924, she returned to Europe and made in Innsbruck the retreat which decisively decided the course of her future life."

After this retreat, Dr. Dengel travelled to London whence she sailed for the United States, where she made an extensive tour of lectures. "She found considerable public support, and was enabled in a few months time to start in a very humble way her new and daring venture of a Society for Catholic lay doctors and nurses (and also, of course, for non-medical helpers), who wished to devote their lives to medical work in the mission fields."

So in September, 1925, with the approval of His Grace Archbishop Curley, the "Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries" was founded at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Dengel, in her lecture, first showed the obstacles which stood in the path of the spread of medical aid amongst the people of India. The opposition stands largely in the strange customs which the various religions dictate and that in past ignorance of

the people in regards to the medical science. She also showed how the medical Missionaries were overcoming many of these barriers.

The following example stands out as an illustration of the first point: Amongst the Mohammedans, the female members of the religion are married off when they are very young, that is to say, when they are one, two or five and six years old. After they are married they must wear a white garment, which covers them from head to foot, in the presence of all males except those of her immediate family. So when a Mohammedan woman is taken ill, a doctor is called, (since the religion requires her to keep entirely veiled) and by merely feeling her pulse the doctor is supposed to know exactly what the ailment is.

In the localities where the medical women have settled, they have by their kind deeds won access to the homes and are thus able to give them the proper medical care. In this way the doctor showed converts are being won to the Catholic faith besides many infants die having received the Sacrament of Baptism.

Indian Conversion

Many similar religious restrictions of the numerous religions prevent many others from receiving the proper medical treatments.

Besides this difficulty the ignorance of the people is another problem which offers much hindrance to the progress of the medical work. Dr. Dengel gave the following example. Once a woman brought a child to the hospital, (the child had been suffering from a fever which is common in India) and asked the doctor to do something for it. It was evident the child had been ill some time and was at a stage where its life had all but reached its ebb. The doctor had the child baptized and as the woman was leaving she told the doctor she had another child home who was in the same condition and that she would bring him around the next day; but the doctor together with a sister from the hospital hurried to the child's home and baptized him.

In speaking of the chances of converting the Indians to the Faith the lecturer said one big difficulty lies in the fact that many of the religions are tenants of the belief in one God, Mohammedism teaches there is no god but God; they also pay great reverence to Christ whom they consider a great prophet. Brahmanism, another religion which has followers in

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

LOYOLA MEN UNLIMBER RACQUETS FOR TENNIS SEASON WITH STIFF SCHEDULE

Traveling Team From Boston College Meets Stern Opposition From Loyola Players But Snatch 5-4 Victory — Palmer Downs Boston Ace

Since the abolition of baseball a few years ago, the athletic fields of Loyola College had been somewhat bereft of activity during the spring season up until last April. It was at that time when, through the enterprise and perseverance of the Class of '33, a Freshman lacrosse team was organized. This year it was the Freshmen again who fought to have lacrosse maintained as a spring sport.

They followed in the path of their predecessors, beginning completely on their own. The first practices were held informally and without the faculty sanction as, on account of the high cost of equipment, an official lacrosse team was not going to be put on the field until 1932. They played on, however, with but the bare necessities of equipment and it was not long before they were given football jerseys of last year and trunks, and allowed to arrange a schedule.

Most of the Sophomores who were on last year's team joined in the practices and at the present time there are about twenty on

the squad and of these many show very promising talent.

John Jasiatis is an experienced defense man, having been captain of City College's team last year.

At goal, the petit Twardowicz has been stopping them with regular consistency and seems to be developing into another Ray Finn.

From last year's team there is pre-eminent among the defense men Charles "Chick" Bell. Chick starred in many of the games last season.

On the attack, Marshall Jones and Philip Flannery are two veterans in the sport. Mr. Flannery also is acting very capably in the capacity of coach.

Mr. Dolan, of the Freshmen Class, who is manager of the team, has a well balanced schedule of seven games to carry them up until the end of May. The first game, with Boys' Latin School, will be played on April 17 at the Mt. Washington Club field.

Throughout the Easter holidays the team has been scrimmaging regularly and shortly after classes are resumed a captain will be elected.

FRESHMAN LACROSSE TEAM HOLDS INITIAL SPRING PRACTICE

Jasiatis and Twardowicz Loom as Successful Candidates — Plan Schedule of Ten Games for the Season — Dolan Is Chosen Manager

At the termination of the basketball season, all interest became centered on the spring sports. And so, the tennis schedule was announced and all the net aspirants were summoned to practice. As the college courts were not yet in playing condition the candidates were forced to practice elsewhere.

It seems that Loyola should turn out a very representative team to play the eight matches which appear on the schedule. In addition to Liston, Patrick, Bender, Cameron and Twardowicz and several other veterans from last year's campaign, there are some bright prospects among the Freshmen. With this timber from which to hew a team, optimism is running very high in regards to the chances of the Green and Gray netmen. Mr. Schlaerth who last year had charge of the team, will again manage the racquetters.

During the Easter Holidays, the tennis team of Boston College arrived unexpectedly in town. Already having scheduled matches with Georgetown and some other teams in this section, the Bostonians stepped off at Loyola with hopes of arranging a third match. Although this match was not originally planned, nevertheless a match was arranged for April 8.

Besides this preseasoned match, the Greyhound schedule calls for meetings with American U., Hopkins, University of Virginia, Catholic U., Baltimore U., and Western Maryland. The first two teams

engaged are to be played twice. Of these matches the majority are to be played as home games. The first of the series is to be played on April 18.

Of the opponents listed, the strongest are expected to be Hopkins and the University of Virginia. The former has several regulars from last year's strong team in addition to some clever racquetters from local high schools. Then there is the Virginia institution that boasts of a few stars, among whom is Alphonse Smith. The remainder of the rivals are not as strong as these two combinations and so the Loyola aggregation anticipates a most successful season.

The match on May 8 with Boston College resulted in a victory for Boston College. The match was closely contested throughout and victory was ceded to Boston College by but a single set. The deft strokes and brilliant back-court play of Palmer resulted in the initial defeat of the contest when he vanquished O'Connell, the captain of B. C.

Palmer, Bender, Cameron, Streckfus, Patrick and Milholland ably represented Loyola. Boston College was represented by O'Connell, Donahue, Ratigan, Antos, Carr and Kieran. The outcome was in doubt to the final doubles match when Carr and Kieran defeated Patrick and Palmer in two out of three sets. The Bostonians clinched the meet by winning two out of the three doubles tests.

Wide Field of Fellowships Offered by Georgetown and St. Louis U.

We wonder if the attractive list of fellowships offered by the various universities will incur the interest of the present senior class. Three prominent universities have given notice of their respective openings.

Georgetown University, our neighbor in Washington, offers fifteen fellowships for the year of 1931-1932. The fellowships are as follows: six in Philosophy, three in History, three in English and three in Economics. Fellows will be required to devote a portion of their time as assistants in the undergraduate school. Any member of the Senior Class is eligible to try for these fellowships. It might be of interest to add that Mr. Dohler, '30, is now studying for his Master's Degree in History as a possessor of one of these fellowships.

Saint Louis University, the graduate school, is offering quite a number of fellowships in a wide variety of subjects. Among the subjects that may be pursued we note the following: Anatomy,

Bacteriology, Chemistry, Classical Languages (Latin and Greek), Economics, English, Geophysics, History, Mathematics, Modern Languages (French, German and Spanish). The basic stipend is five hundred dollars a year and freedom from tuition fees. Full particulars may be had at the Dean's office. One unique requirement that is worthy of notice is obligation of the applicant to enclose his recent photograph. After a brief consideration of this point we are of the opinion that this will be a considerable handicap in some cases. We also expected but did not find a request for the applicant's fingerprints.

Last but not least are the fellowships offered by New York University. The requirements are virtually the same. The fellowships are valued from five hundred to a thousand dollars respectively. They are offered in the following subjects: Biological Sciences, Romance Languages, English, Sociology and Modern Languages.

Fathers O'Malley and Cerrute Speak As Reading of Marks Ends Quarter

The third quarter ended abruptly at the stroke of eleven A. M., on April the first, when Dean O'Malley called a general assembly of the students for the reading of marks. This gathering also marked the formal closing of the school for the Easter Holidays.

After he finished reading the marks of each class the Dean briefly commented on the general application and standing of each class as only the Dean can comment. Some of the marks were exceptionally low and should stand as a verbal sign of caution

to our slipping brothers but these were more than balanced by a generous sprinkling of nineties.

As a closing word the Dean encouraged the honor students and warned those whose marks showed a lack of study and attention. He likewise urged the continuance of the high standards of honesty that the College has in the past attained and urged that it seek a still higher standard.

Father Cerrute closed the assembly with a brief address on discipline and conduct and closed his address to the students with wishes for a joyous Easter.

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APRIL 20, 1931

BRIDGE - - - FIVE HUNDRED . . . BINGO

Progress Slow But Very Encouraging C. S. M. C. Meets to Plan Field Mass

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 4)

India, holds a similar doctrine. Moreover, the Hindus and Moslems are so convinced of the truth of their religions that many riots result on this account.

However, Dr. Dengel pointed out that among the out-class, with whom the adherents of many religions refuse to associate, lies a great opportunity for the Church to win many converts. The reason ascribed for this is their hearts are easily won by the acts of kindness and charity of the Medical Missionaries.

The doctor also made a comparison of the number of Protestant and Catholic Hospitals in India. The former far outnumber the latter by a ratio of about two-hundred to eight. In India there are only eight Catholic Hospitals.

The lecture was concluded by a brief summary of the work of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries which at the present time has about twenty ardent workers in the missionary field.

During the course of the lecture Dr. Dengel brought out the following interesting facts. That in India there are approximately sixty million homes accounting for a population of about two-hundred and fifty million people. That out of this vast number only two per cent. of the women can read or write, and only fifteen per cent. of the men. The vast majority of the writing is done by professional letter writers. There are about forty million people there who eat only one meal a day.

Widowhood

Another important custom brought out in the course of the lecture was that a widow cannot remarry according to the Mohammedan religion, and as a result young ladies are at times widows at the age of five or six years. A widower, however, is permitted to remarry.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Dengel appeared dressed in a garment such as are worn by the Mohammedan women in India.

Incidentally, the Society has since 1927 published an illustrated monthly periodical called the Medical Missionary which describes very accurately the conditions as they exist in the medical fields in the missionary lands.

The regular monthly meeting of the C.S.M.C. for April was held on Wednesday the first, at Notre Dame High School. Final arrangements for the Field Mass to be held at Catholic University, on Ascension Thursday, May the fourteenth, were disclosed and plans for transporting the Baltimore Units were concluded.

The field mass this year has full approval of His Grace, Michael A. Curley, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. His Grace expressed the desire that this year's ceremony should surpass the last one in every respect.

Guard of Honor

Father Louis Vaeth, director of the C.S.M.C. units of the Baltimore Archdiocese, announced that plans have been practically completed. The R.O.T.C. group of Georgetown University and the St. John's cadets will act as guards of honor. The Fathers of the crusade members will act as aides to the dignitaries. Among those present will be the Papal Apostolic Delegate, Governor Ritchie of the Free State of Maryland and quite a number of ambassadors and diplomats and their attaches who are present at Washington. The various religious orders will be represented and will appear at the Mass in their official garb.

Major McNicholas who is in charge of the arrangements stated that a salute of cannons will be fired at the time of the consecration of the Mass instead of the usual ringing of the bells which take place at this time of the Mass.

Monsignor Ryan, President of the Catholic University will preach the sermon. Those who have heard the Monsignor are well aware of his ability and it will be a treat itself to hear him address the crowd.

From all advance reports the Mass promises to be a tremendous success and if the enthusiasm of the Baltimore Contingents means anything the success will be even greater than its anticipations. The work of the crusaders is both wide in its spread and good in its motives and it will receive a tremendous impulse if the attendance at the mass fulfills expectations. It is hoped that Loyola will be well represented more so than at the last field mass.

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MENNING LECTURES ON RADIOACTIVITY

Mr. Edelman Mentions Advances
Made in Safety Precautions
Through Cellulose Acetate

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 1)
wise break down and finally, after a great period of time are entirely transformed into a stable element. Mr. Menning made this clear by means of a chart which showed very concisely the changes and resulting products of the disintegration of the uranium series. Mr. Menning pointed out the average life of some of the radioactive elements, stating that the average life of uranium is 8,000,000,000 years and that of radium but 2400 years.

In describing the source and production of radium. Mr. Menning stated that the scarcity of radium is due to the fact that the ratio of radium present in uranium is one part of radium to 3,000,000 parts of uranium, or to illustrate, there are about three tons of uranium to one gram of radium. Moreover, the preparation of radium chloride or radium bromide from uranium minerals is a very complicated process.

Mr. Menning then mentioned the conclusions of Professor Jolly of Dublin, in the field of radioactivity. "Professor Jolly estimated the amount of radium in the ocean; attributed the upheaval of mountain ranges to the accumulation of radium in the sedimentary deposits on the ocean floor; attributed surface volcanicity to accumulation of radioactivity energy in the center of the earth; stated that the existing earth heat is more or less completely radioactive in origin."

Mr. Menning brought his paper to a close by discussing the age of the earth as determined by radioactive methods. "Radioactivity," said Mr. Menning, "offers a simple method for the determination of the earth's age." Assuming that lead is the ultimate product of the disintegration of uranium, and knowing the time it takes for uranium to be transformed into lead, we can determine the age of the geological strata from whence the mineral was taken. The age of the earth by radioactive methods works out between 200 and 1300 millions of years. "Thus," said Mr. Menning, "we can see the possibilities that radioactivity has for future development."

After the chemists questioned the lecturers upon many points of interest, Father Schmitt closed the session by commending the lecturers upon their splendid papers.

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MAY 8**

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The Junior Class, through the medium of THE GREYHOUND, urgently requests any information that you might possess in regards to prospective patrons. As the year book depends on advertising for its success, in like manner does the Prom depend on the support of the friends of the College. The Junior Class will appreciate any cooperation you might extend them.

Invitations to the Prom are already on the point of being sent out. As the affair is strictly invitation in character, the earlier you communicate with Mr. John Moran in regards to invitations, the easier will you make this tremendous task. Mistakes in regards to the invitation list have been made in the past and your hearty and timely cooperation is requested to prevent any such repetition.

Remember, then, May the eighth, the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one. Remember it well and keep it fresh in your mind. It marks the date of the Prom. It is, as you know, the high water mark in the social life of the College. Help then to make this mark to rise to a still higher level.

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